

CHINA

THE

MAIL.

Established February, 1845,

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1879.

己卯九月廿九日

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL, DRAVEN & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAM & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSEK & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, MESSRS A. DE MELLO & CO., Swatow, CAMPBELL & CO., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HEDGE & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND.....1,400,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq. Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK. E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq. H. L. DALYMELE, Esq. F. D. SASOON, Esq. H. HOPFUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq. A. MOIVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER. HONGKONG,.....THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. MANAGER.

Shanghai,.....EWEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum. " 6 " 4 per cent. " " 3 " 2 per cent. "

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$23,000,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$200,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:

LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO, MARSEILLE, BOMBAK, HONGKONG, LEONE, CALCUTTA, BANGKOK, NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUDILEMONT, Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 30, 1879.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.

" 6 " " 4% " "

" 12 " " 5% " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,

Hongkong, September 4, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000.

RESERVE FUND.....\$150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use

of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now

ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " " 5 per cent. "

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER C. LEVYSOHN retired from our Firm in HONGKONG and CHINA on the 31st of December last, and Mr. LORENZ POESNECKER was admitted a PARTNER therein on the same day.

Mr. JULIUS KRAMER has been authorized to SIGN our Firm per Procuration at CANTON.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, October 11, 1879. noll

NOTICE.

WE have authorised Mr. JOHN MAGGREGOR to SIGN our Firm.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879. del

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at the Premises formerly occupied by LAMMERT, ATKINSON & CO., Peddar's Wharf, as

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER

AND

COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS Intrusted for SALE will be

fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. C. BRAUN in our Firm, CEASED on the 23rd September A.D.

Mr. C. STIEBEL is authorized to SIGN our Firm.

REISS & CO.,

Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama.

Hongkong, October 8, 1879. ja3

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER, Dr. EASTLACKE will receive his PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS, NO. 50, Queen's Road CENTRAL, over the MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.

Hongkong, Sept. 3, 1879. 3se80

COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS.

W. B. SPRATT & CO. have lately added an extensive MACHINE SHOP and other APPLIANCES to the former Advantages of these Docks.

The DIMENSIONS of the DOCK are:—460

Feet, on the Blocks; 22 Feet Wide; Or-

inary Tides, 21 Ft.; Spring Tides, 24 Ft.

Office, 20, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, October 4, 1879. 4se80

For Sale.

TENT FOR SALE.

IN Good Condition, a SQUARE TENT, 24 Feet by 12 Feet, Suitable for the RACE-COURSE or REGATTA.

Apply to

J. F. SHUSTER,

Oriental Hotel.

Hongkong, November 3, 1879. nol0

For Sale.

JULES MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Hongkong, May 26, 1879.

For Sale.

THEOPHILE ROEDERER & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE,

awarded the

GOLD MEDAL at the PARIS EXHIBITION.

DRY VERZENAY MOUSSEUX:

Quarts.....\$17 per Case of 1 doz.

Pints.....\$18 of 2 doz.

MEYER & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, August 21, 1879. 21fe80

For Sale.

TIFFIN AT ONE; DINNER AT SEVEN.

WINES AND SPIRITS

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,

J. F. SHUSTER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, November 5, 1879. tf

Auctions.

TIFFIN AT ONE; DINNER AT SEVEN.

WINES AND SPIRITS

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

TIFFIN AT ONE; DINNER AT SEVEN.

WINES AND SPIRITS

OF THE BEST QUALITY.

TIFFIN AT ONE; DINNER AT SEVEN.

WINES

THE CHINA MAIL.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
BEG to announce the ARRIVAL of the
following FIRST-CLASS
S T O R E S, &c.
EX "OCEANIC,"
"LORD OF THE ISLES,"
And Other Late Arrivals.

Fine California BUTTER in Rolls.
Good Cooking BUTTER in Kegs.

Pine Apple CHEESE.

Limbz CHEESE.

Say Sage CHEESE.

Prime Gilroy CHEESE.

Fine Eastern HAMS.

Fine Eastern BACON.

Prime Smoked SALMON.

Smoked HERRINGS.

Boston MACKEREL.

SMALON BELLES.

Family PIG PORK and BEEF in Kegs.

Pickled OX-TONGUES.

Boneless and Good Dry CODFISH.

SAUERKRAUT in Kegs.

Fine CAVIARE and SARDELLES.

Fresh APPLES.

"No Plus Ultra" APPLE RINGS.

HICKORY NUTS.

PECAN NUTS.

BRAZIL NUTS.

PEA NUTS.

COMB HONEY in Frames.

Fine Orange BLOSSOM HONEY.

BROUGHAM'S TURKEY & TONGUE.

Do. LUNCH TONGUE.

Do. Compressed HAM.

L. MCNEIL & LIBBY'S Compressed

HAM.

L. MCNEIL & LIBBY'S Corned BEEF.

L. MCNEIL & LIBBY'S Compressed

TONGUE.

Green TURTLE, 1lb. and 2lb. tins.

Boneless Spiced PIG'S FEET.

Assorted Devilled MEATS.

Baked PORK and BEANS.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s GINGER

CAKES.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s SODA

BITSCUITS.

CALIFORNIA CRACKER Co.'s OYS-

TER CRACKERS.

WAFER BITSCUITS per

Pound.

OATMEAL in Casks.

Fresh CORNMEAL.

Cracked WHEAT.

BUCK WHEAT.

RYE FLOUR.

HOMINY.

CUTTING's Assorted JELLIES in Glass

Pots.

CUTTING's Assorted DESSERT FRUITS.

Do. QUEEN'S OLIVES.

Do. PICKLED LIMES.

Do. Stuffed PEPPERS.

Do. ASPARAGU.

Do. Assorted CORN VEGETABLES.

Do. Assorted PICKLES.

Do. Assorted SAUCES.

White BEANS.

Split PEAS.

MESS' PORK and BEEF.

BORDEN'S Condensed MILK

(very fresh).

&c., &c., &c.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

HOUSEHOLD STORES.

MULSOW'S

Assorted German SAUSAGES.

Do. Do. VEGETABLES.

Long ASPARAGUS (very fine).

PHILIPPE & CANAUD'S

SARDINES. Assorted PATES.

JOHN MOIR & SONS'

Celebrated Family STORES.

Game PIES, Veal and Ham PIES.

Truffled SAUSAGES.

Cambridge SAUSAGES.

Bologna SAUSAGES.

Pork SAUSAGES. SAVOLEYS.

SALEMON CUTLETS (in Indian Sauce).

HADDOCK ROES. Fried SOLES.

Kippers HERRINGS. BLOATERS.

HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.

OATMEAL, &c., &c.

BOOKS!

BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

The Latest and most Popular

NOVELS,

By FIRST-CLASS AUTHORS.

DICTIONARIES,

&c., &c., &c.

"Cable Coil," "Perfection" and "Empress

of India."

TOBACCOES.

Specially Selected CIGARS.

Cavite CHEROOTS.

Cavite CIGARS.

Princess CIGARS.

Acrosas CIGARS.

Veguero CIGARS.

Choise No. 3 Melzig CHEROOTS.

Choise No. 3 Fortin CIGARS.

REVOLVERS & RIFLES.

Breech loading Central Fire FOWLING

PIECES.

Electro-Plated "British Bull Dog"

REVOLVERS.

SMITH AND WESSON'S REVOLVERS.

COLT'S DERRINGER PISTOLS AND

REVOLVERS.

CARTRIDGES, &c., &c.

Hongkong, October 15, 1879.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Fleurs Castle*, KIDDER-

Commander, having arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that the Goods are being landed,
at their risk into the Godowns of the
Undersigned at Wanchai, whence delivery
may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods
on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on,
unless notice to the contrary be given before

4 p.m. To-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods

remaining after the 11th instant will be
subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, November 4, 1879. nol1

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Venice* having arrived from

the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are hereby requested to send in their Bills
of Lading to the Undersigned for counter-

signature, and to take immediate delivery
of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be at
once landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879. nol8

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Suez* having arrived from

the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo
are requested to send in their Bills of
Lading to the Undersigned for counter-

signature, and to take immediate delivery
of their Goods.

Cargo impeding her discharge will be at
once landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

D. SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, November 3, 1879. nol0

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

ALEXANDER YEATS, Canadian ship, Capt.

J. W. DUNHAM.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

BEETHOVEN, German barque, Captain

Haje.—Melchers & Co.

HAZEL HOLME, British barque, Capt. J.

Wm. MILICAN.—Vogel & Co.

ANNIE S. HALL, American barkentine, Capt. Chas. H. Nelson.—Wieler & Co.

PAUL MARIE, French barque, Capt. F.

Gaillard.—Carlowitz & Co.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The Steamship

"NINGPO."

Captain R. Cass, will be despatched for the above Port

TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 8th Inst., at

10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, November 7, 1879. nol8

FOR MANILA.

The Steamship

"DIAMANTE,"

Capt. THEBAUD, will be despatched for the above Port

TO-MORROW, the 8th Inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 7, 1879. nol8

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Spanish Steamer

"EMUY,"

Captain BLANCO, shortly expect-

ed, will have immediate despatch

for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

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ship had supposed the case was dealt with under Ord. No. 6 of 1862, and not the later enactment. Mr. Russell much regretted the mistake he had made in not dividing the punishment. He thought the blunder might have been detected by the first clerk or the Superintendent of the Gaol; and he referred to the fact that it appeared for a time to have escaped His Excellency's attention. That it should, at first, have escaped his attention was not surprising, he wrote, for, though he detected other illegalities in the proceedings, he had hardly time (not being then four weeks in the Colony) to make himself acquainted with section 6 of Ordinance 9 of 1867. But that could not be said for the experienced officers to whom he referred the case. In his despatch stated in this connection this much to the credit of the magistrate who had committed this error. In 1875, he had, as Visiting Justice, detected an illegality which had gone on for years and pointed out in the Justices' book the nature of that illegality, adding that Mr. Tomlin, to whom he spoke about the flogging of prisoners who were not felons, had even at his request, refused to alter the practice, and the magistrate added:—"The Superintendent has incurred a grave responsibility, and it is my duty to call attention to it." This illegality had gone on for years. The Governor's despatch the whole of which was read, concluded:—

"No laws are better known in Hongkong than the flogging laws, so that the criminal himself and the other prisoners knew also that it was illegal. I need not dwell on how far the knowledge of such a fact and of its painful consequences in the recent case of Mok Akwai must necessarily affect the discipline of the prison. Unless I can receive your Lordship's support in putting a stop to these illegalities, I fear my labours in endeavouring to reform the discipline of the gaol and to diminish crime will be seriously increased."

A short despatch was sent home later after Mr. Phillipps had recognised that the Magistrate had made a mistake and had said that no doubt greater care would be taken in future, having also read this H. E. said he had no doubt greater care will be taken by the Magistrates in future. Bearing in mind, however, the exceptional and severe code of laws in this colony for the flogging, branding, and deportation of the Chinese, he would certainly not relax his own efforts to prevent any illegal addition to the severity of that code. Now, he was told, forsooth, that though this man had been illegally flogged, that though in the opinion of the Magistrates he was a juvenile offender and the deportation sentence was illegal, he should have acted on that sentence, or have devised some means, after the full term of imprisonment had been served, of punishing that man. All he would say was he had very little doubt what would be the opinion of those who have already read these papers. They were laid, by command of Her Majesty, before both Houses of Parliament; he was ready to abide by the verdict of those Houses. He came now to the case of Mok Akwai. With regard to this despatch H. E. said: that he was not surprised to find that the hon. gentleman had heard of it, for after this despatch was sent to Lord Carnarvon some months elapsed, and then his private secretary asked him if the answer had come in Chan Tin Lam's case, because, he said, a certain gentleman "has received a letter from a permanent official in the Colonial Office, who was formerly in Hongkong, and that gentleman says an answer is coming out in Chan Tin Lam's case in which Lord Carnarvon differs with the Governor as to whether the flogging was legal or not. He said no despatch had come, nor did it come until a subsequent mail." The hon. member thought the man had been let out because he gave instructions on a certain day that no prisoner arrested by the police for returning from deportation was to be prosecuted without his sanction. He explained why he gave these instructions. The Chief Justice would remember what took place in a prosecution in reference to which he represented the inconvenience of the Executive being placed, as it were, in opposition to the Judicial Authorities, and he said:—"Before a man is brought before me to be prosecuted for returning from deportation why not look into the matter and see whether the sentence is legal?" Well, he acted on that advice. But he took the advice of others besides the Chief Justice; he took the advice of his Executive Council, who supported him by a resolution from which Mr. Phillipps was the only one dissenting. This man was prosecuted. Mr. Kewick had not seen that minute; he had not turned over the leaf. The history of this case was this. The last flogging the man got was of this nature. Sir Arthur Kennedy's warrant said:—"Let the said Mok Akwai be discharged from custody and prohibited from residing in the Colony for five years from the date hereof." That was on the 21st October. In spite, however, of that, the man was not discharged on the 21st October. He was kept in custody until the 30th on which day he was flogged and deported. But more than that, he was taken from the hospital to be flogged, and his name is recorded in the sick list of that day. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Kewick) was the Visiting Justice at that time. Two other prisoners were illegally flogged in April, July, 1876, and the Visiting Justice, in August, 1876, who saw the records, if he did his duty properly and looked at the books when he visited the prison, was the hon. gentleman himself. Twice only in that year, in April and August, did Mr. Kewick act as Visiting Justice. Did he go through the books and see if any illegal punishment had been inflicted; if he did he saw the illegal punishment and took no notice of it. But he presumed, the answer was that he did not. Now this matter had been brought before Parliament and in this little Parliament the question had been brought forward by the hon. member in his communication from Mr. Lowcock, who had been communicating with some one in the Colonial Office, he thought it was to Lord Lytton, the Viceroy of India whose name was put in a minute by Mr. Phillipps, that he should say this—that Mr. Phillipps was not justified, either by the etiquette of the profession to which he belonged, or the position he held here as his adviser, or what was of more importance, by the plain facts of the case, in making that official minute on the conduct of Lord Lytton. He said, if the Governor censured in any way the magistrate he would be guilty of the blunder committed by Lord Lytton, who had censured a magistrate who had lightly punished a European so much of a native. He did not censure the magistrate; and the late Mr. May knew, and Mr. Russell knew full well they never received any approach to censure. Not in that case

did he proceed to censure—which he might have done—Mr. Phillipps; but he sent for him, and said to him:—"I will say nothing about your addressing an admonition to the Governor of the Colony, but here is your opinion about Lord Lytton; that is written by a Portuguese clerk, it is the talk of the whole colony; you did not send it in a confidential manner, but in an Ordinary C. S. O., seen and read by every clerk in the Colonial Secretary's office. Surely you might have spared the Governor and Lord Lytton the kind of lecture you give in that." Mr. Phillipps, after some consideration, remarked that he was sorry he had given the minute to his clerk to be copied out, and he was also sorry he had sent the paper in an ordinary C. S. O. and not in a confidential form. That satisfied him. No censure was pronounced upon any one, except that extraordinary censure upon Lord Lytton. He might say that whatever the private opinion of Mr. Phillipps and his hon. friend (Mr. Kewick) they were entitled to hold it, but as that was opinion recorded in an official manner he was bound to say Her Majesty's Government entertained a very different opinion of Lord Lytton's conduct in that case. So far from thinking he had committed a blunder, the Government entirely approved of the course he had taken and the minute he had made in the case, and the despatch concluded by saying Her Majesty's Government desired to express to him their hearty sympathy in the line of conduct he was pursuing as evidenced by his action in that very case. And yet that was the kind of case to be brought before Mr. Phillipps against him in a minute. He did not know that he need add much more to this that not only had he to consult the Executive, he thought it only his duty to the man who had at one time been sentenced to some years' penal servitude for committing burglary in this Colony, and after serving a short time he was let out in one of these batches. He was brought before the Police Magistrates again in May, 1878, and convicted of having house-breaking implements in his possession at night. And then he got a few months' imprisonment, instead of being sent before the Chief Justice to be dealt with as severely as possible. All he had to say to the hon. gentleman was this. He might rely upon it that he had paid some attention to the question of prison discipline and suppression of crime; this is one of the functions of his office; he had been sent here to govern this Colony; he had some experience in the government of China; and he believed nothing would be worse, more disastrous, or cause more insecurity to life and property than to take the advice of the hon. gentleman and his absent colleague, Mr. Lowcock. They were men of business and high position, well qualified no doubt to conduct great caution." Could he neglect that advice, given from the Bench a few weeks after he arrived in the Colony? More than that, he pointed out—which really was a matter he (the Governor) was bound to consider for other reasons—the political consequences of deportation pursued, as the hon. gentleman (Mr. Kewick) no doubt would wish to have it pursued in all ordinary cases, had to be very gravely considered. His Honour said:—"What about our treaties with the Empire some talk of deporting ordinary criminals to?" If we take to deporting criminals we are acting in accordance with the treaties? These national treaties are reciprocal. The result may be that we shall give a ground to the Chinese Government to deport British subjects from China." And His Honour made other remarks of great importance, all of which he ventured to command to Her Majesty's Government. Was he justified, after that, in dealing with deportation otherwise than as an exceptional mode? The difference, after all, between the hon. gentleman and Mr. Lowcock, and a few who agree with them, and himself as Governor, was only this:—he said that deportation should be regarded as an exceptional measure and should not be regarded as an ordinary mode of punishment; whereas he understood there were gentlemen here who would wish to deport all Chinese prisoners. He would continue to deal with it in the way in which he had been dealing with it, which was in accordance with the advice of the Chief Justice, his own opinion, and the instructions of Her Majesty's Government. Sir Michael Hick-Beach, 9th July, wrote:—"I concur with you in thinking this form of punishment should be regarded as of an exceptional character and not to be employed in ordinary cases." There was, further, something more in this question than the mere fact that there have been illegal punishments, and an attempt, which has failed, to coerce a Governor into carrying out illegal sentences, more than the advice of the Chief Justice or the resolutions of the Executive Council, and this he had never disguised in this Council,—that he was the magistrate who had made the blunder. The acts prescribed 20 lashes as the maximum punishment at one time; he ordered 24 lashes and omitted to add the words dividing punishment into two parts. As a matter of fact prisoner only got 21; but on this he found no excuse; he only pointed out that fact as showing that the man had not been so very hardly dealt with beyond what the law allowed. He (the A. G.) did not think any injustice had been done to himself; but as this report had gone home to the Secretary of State, he might say, with reference to the argument he had used, that of course it was a defensive one. He was placed on his defence, and he put this forward as a ground of extenuation. This point escaped the observation of the chief gaoler and the clerk, who were really, he submitted, the persons more likely to detect an error or omission than anyone else. A magistrate, having a large amount of business to get through, made a hasty order or informal note occasionally, and had to trust very much to his chief clerk, who makes out the formal warrants. It was not so very odd it should have escaped him originally in making it, as it was odd it escaped His Excellency, who was going through the case very carefully and at first hand. He was much obliged to His Excellency for having called attention to the fact that he had discovered—and did deserve some little credit for that—that Mr. Tomlin had been flogging with the cat, but it was only right to mention that at the time he produced an Executive order for that being done, so that exonerated him to some extent; this his (Mr. Russell) thought he did not mention at the time.

Mr. Kewick: Hear, hear. The Acting Attorney General with regard to the Chan Tin Lam case said he was the magistrate who had made the blunder. The acts prescribed 20 lashes as the maximum punishment at one time; he ordered 24 lashes and omitted to add the words dividing punishment into two parts. As a matter of fact prisoner only got 21; but on this he found no excuse; he only pointed out that fact as showing that the man had not been so very hardly dealt with beyond what the law allowed. He (the A. G.) did not think any injustice had been done to himself; but as this report had gone home to the Secretary of State, he might say, with reference to the argument he had used, that of course it was a defensive one. He was placed on his defence, and he put this forward as a ground of extenuation. This point escaped the observation of the chief gaoler and the clerk, who were really, he submitted, the persons more likely to detect an error or omission than anyone else. A magistrate, having a large amount of business to get through, made a hasty order or informal note occasionally, and had to trust very much to his chief clerk, who makes out the formal warrants. It was not so very odd it should have escaped him originally in making it, as it was odd it escaped His Excellency, who was going through the case very carefully and at first hand. He was much obliged to His Excellency for having called attention to the fact that he had discovered—and did deserve some little credit for that—that Mr. Tomlin had been flogging with the cat, but it was only right to mention that at the time he produced an Executive order for that being done, so that exonerated him to some extent; this his (Mr. Russell) thought he did not mention at the time.

The Governor said he had never passed the slightest censure, nor did he now. He believed his hon. friend did notice in his minute Tomlin's defence. He thought the credit for the exposure was due to his hon. friend. Mr. Kewick said it was a source of great satisfaction to him that he had brought forward this subject to-day; it had enabled His Excellency to make certain statements which he was sure would be received with much satisfaction. He explained that his objects in bringing forward these documents was to correct any misapprehensions he might have had as to discrepancies between the way in which the cases had been dealt with and the statement of His Excellency at the last meeting. His Excellency appeared to consider that his (Mr. Kewick)

wife's views with regard to many of the subjects in connection with punishment in Hongkong were of a character different from those of the Governor. He was happy to say that in most of them, though His Excellency was of a different opinion, views and support had been with him. It was not often he made remarks on subjects like this. When he did make them, it was with the object of obtaining information and correcting misapprehensions. He was not aware he had said anything but what was reasonable to be concluded from the reading of the papers which were laid upon the table. With regard to deportation, he had the strongest possible feeling it should be used most carefully. He did not for one moment wish to differ from the remarks His Excellency had made, with somewhat of a personal feeling towards himself. There was no doubt that many criminals were transported to the Kowloon shore and there plotted plans to the injury of the colony. In making the remarks he did in introducing this subject, he did so with no desire to cast censure, but with a view of showing that he thought there was a discrepancy between the acts and the words used when they last met. Much that had been said had dispelled that opinion. (Hear, hear.) He thought the change of system in the Police was one altogether to be approved of; and if His Excellency thought he preferred deportation and the punishment of crime to its prevention it was a great error. There was no more loyal supporter of law and order in the colony than he was, though he said it himself, and he was sure no policy advocate by himself would have the effect His Excellency suggested of depreciating property, diminishing population, or increasing crime. On the contrary, he would have such sanitary improvements as were required carried out, and that splendid balance which His Excellency referred to, and which it was very satisfactory to know existed, he should spend, for assuredly far more than \$20,000 would be gained by having that money judiciously spent in improving the Colony, bringing water, and providing other sanitary necessities. His policy, if he had one, was not that of interfering with the legitimate action of men, be they Chinese or Europeans, but he should like to see pursued a policy of firmness, of perfect disinterested punishment when punishment is due, that there should be no leniency shown to criminals when carrying out sentences; and when he alluded to some of the cases in which criminals have been cast adrift on the colony he thought, as he thought now, there might have been devised—or devised, perhaps, was not the correct word—but that laws might have been put in motion by which the men could have been deported under a proper system. (Hear, hear from several hon. members.)

The Chief Justice congratulated the Council on the way in which this matter had been dealt with. That such questions should be raised was, he believed, the healthiest thing that could happen in any Colony or any State, when they were raised in the way in which the hon. member raised this question. He did not catch a word which ought not to have been used in fair debate, and, on the other hand, His Excellency the Governor, though the subject certainly in some respects touched him pretty closely, had avoided any language stronger than the occasion should call for. (Hear.) He would not himself go into any of the questions that had been raised, except to say that he believed that with regard to the question of the legality of deportation he was responsible; but it was his business, sitting as he did in court, to take care that, punish men how you will, they shall only be punished according to law. And if he could not punish them as he thought they deserved, if he thought the law did not allow of it, he had only to regret it, and say they must go unpunished. It was for the Council afterwards to say whether or not remedies should be devised for any insufficiency of the law, though he did believe, on the whole, the law pretty nearly provided for every wrong a remedy. On this question he had certainly been annoyed to find that deportation in the way it had been carried out was most illegal, and when it came before him he did not hesitate to say so. He was perfectly satisfied with the way in which the matter was dealt with now. He did not say there were not exceptional cases, but he must say there was no exception case that came before the Governor on which the Governor did not do him the honour to ask the opinion of the Council. But it was no part of the business of the Judge to give advice, though he might do so if asked. As one of the best Judges he knew, a Melbourne Judge, said—it was not the place of the Judicial Department to pass an opinion upon the acts of the Executive. A judge might be asked what reasons there were why mercy should not be shown, where there were reasons presented why mercy should be shown. He was sure His Excellency would always find him ready to give advice to the Executive.

Mr. Kewick: Hear, hear. The Acting Attorney General with regard to the Chan Tin Lam case said he was the magistrate who had made the blunder. The acts prescribed 20 lashes as the maximum punishment at one time; he ordered 24 lashes and omitted to add the words dividing punishment into two parts. As a matter of fact prisoner only got 21; but on this he found no excuse; he only pointed out that fact as showing that the man had not been so very hardly dealt with beyond what the law allowed. He (the A. G.) did not think any injustice had been done to himself; but as this report had gone home to the Secretary of State, he might say, with reference to the argument he had used, that of course it was a defensive one. He was placed on his defence, and he put this forward as a ground of extenuation. This point escaped the observation of the chief gaoler and the clerk, who were really, he submitted, the persons more likely to detect an error or omission than anyone else. A magistrate, having a large amount of business to get through, made a hasty order or informal note occasionally, and had to trust very much to his chief clerk, who makes out the formal warrants. It was not so very odd it should have escaped him originally in making it, as it was odd it escaped His Excellency, who was going through the case very carefully and at first hand. He was much obliged to His Excellency for having called attention to the fact that he had discovered—and did deserve some little credit for that—that Mr. Tomlin had been flogging with the cat, but it was only right to mention that at the time he produced an Executive order for that being done, so that exonerated him to some extent; this his (Mr. Russell) thought he did not mention at the time.

We understand that the sum of \$187 has been handed to Captain Pallander, of the Vega, being the amount collected by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co. to give the crew of that vessel a farewell dinner. The balance of this sum not expended will be distributed amongst the men. Captain Pallander requests that his heartiest thanks be given to the community for the kind consideration extended to the men under his command.

Our Overland edition (12 pp.) for to-morrow's English mail contains:—

Editorial Articles.—Mr. Pope Hennessy and his Critics. The Alleged "Snub" to the Justices of the Peace, Mr. Hennessy's "Cast" Fiction, Current Topics, The Case Against the Steam-tug Farn, Chinese Domestic Servitude in Hongkong, "Progress" in Formosa, The New Rules for Telegraphs, The P. and O. Company and its Rivals.

General Articles.—Chinese Notes, Valu-

able Address to Mr. James Parker, Cricket Match, The Yacht Club, Vital Statistics for Hongkong, The S. S. *Loudoun Castle*, A Tale of the Sea, The English Chaplaincy at Yokohama, The Post Office in Japan, Japan and China, Supreme Court, Marine Court, Police Intelligence, Licensing Court, Grand Banquet to Professor Nordenskiöld at Nagasaki, Departure of the Governor of Macao, The Freight Circular Meeting, Legislative Council, Correspondence, Latest Router's Telegrams, Canton, Manila, Inquests, Scotch v. English Domestic Servitude, A New Exodus, Commercial Summary, Miscellaneous Shipping Intelligence.

Canton.

6th Nov. evening.

Professor Nordenskiöld and the gentlemen who came with him hither, returned by the *Pocan* this evening; their engagements at your port not permitting their longer sojourn. By her, also, left our greatly esteemed neighbor the Rev. Dr. John Chalmers, LL.D., with his family, with the purpose to reside in your city for a considerable period. We believe that your community is conscious of the value of what it thus gains; but whether your appreciative sense thereof is adequate or not, we desire to assure you that the Canton Community is sensible of a great loss, and fain to find some mitigation of it in the hope that it is not permanent.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BEST POLICY.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1879.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL." Sir,—You will perhaps remember that in my letter to you of 30th May last, I warned your readers of the probable use to which His Excellency the Governor intended to put Mr. Marsh's "little semi-official note" to Mr. Lowcock. Mr. Hennessy's speech, at the Council yesterday fully confirms my anticipations, and furnishes a further illustration, if one were needed, of the absolute necessity that exists for the observance of the utmost caution in communicating with the Head of the Executive.

It would have been just as easy for the Governor to have submitted his Minutes to Mr. Lowcock for approval as to have instructed Mr. Marsh to write the "little semi-official note," upon which so much stress has been laid; but there was this obvious objection to the adoption of the former and more straightforward course, that Mr. Lowcock would at once have pulled down the house of cards, while the latter course possessed the double advantage of concealing the existence of the Minutes until the time arrived for making it known, and affording His Excellency a plausible foundation for his unwarrentable statement.

After all, Honesty is the best policy.

Yours,

VINDEX.

COMMERCIAL.

Nov. 7.

The early part of the closing fortnight has been characterised with an extremely quiet market for Bengal Opium; the low stock of New Patna, giving no incentive to the native dealers to operate. Since the receipt of the month's supply, however, a fair business has been done in the drug. Benares has also been dealt in to a fair extent, and considering its large stock the rate for it has been pretty well maintained so far. The rates of the day are \$555 to \$554 for Patna, and \$505 to \$504 for Benares. The receipts for the month, so far, aggregate 3,598 chests, against 3,634 chests to the corresponding date last year. During the interval some chests have passed into the hands of the local consumers, against 750 chests same time last year. This, with the exportations, leaves the available supply computed at 2,640 chests, against 5,160 chests same time last year. Of this last quantity 1,200 chests were Benares, of which kind the present stock comprises a similar quantity.

MESSES HEINEMANN & Co.'s Freight Circular for the Mail of Saturday, November 8th, says:—

A brisk demand for tonnage homewards has continued during the past fortnight, but coastwise inquiry has been very limited and freights generally remain unaltered.

Homewards, the latest favourable advices from the Philippines combined with the great scarcity of tonnage in port has caused freights to improve considerably, and a fair demand exists for vessels to load there either for the States or the United Kingdom. Suitable vessels are still required from Canton waters or this port to London, Hamburg, New York, and rates are higher.

Coastwise, very little is doing and vessels find difficulty in getting profitable employment, while for steamers there is also a very limited demand.

The Charter of French barque *Ernest*, 396 tons, reported in last Circular, has been cancelled, the vessel will be sold.

The following vessels left "seeking":—

The German barque *Louis Scheller*, 408 tons, for Bangkok.

The German barque *Petra*, 251 tons, for Bangkok.

The following vessels left "seeking":—

The German barque *Ernest*, 396 tons, for Bangkok.

The German barque *Petra*, 251 tons, for Bangkok.

The German barque *Ernest*, 396 tons, for Bangkok.

The German barque *Petra*, 251 tons, for Bangkok.

The German barque *Ernest*, 396 tons, for Bangkok.

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF
TOKIO will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNES-
DAY, the 12th November, at 3 p.m., taking
Passengers and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America, by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4
p.m., the 11th November. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.,
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further Information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, October 27, 1879. no12

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MISSAGERIES
MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE,
ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES.

1150.
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA
AND ALL INDIAN PORTS.

ON SATURDAY, the 15th November, 1879, at Noon, the Company's
S. S. AVA, Commandant ROLLAND, with
MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and
CARGO, will leave that Port for the above
places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on
the 14th November, 1879. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.
G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, November 8, 1879. no15

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. NIIGATA MARU, Captain
WALKER, due here on or about the
10th Instant, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 15th November.

Cargo received on board until —, and
Parcels at the Office up to — of day
of sailing.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2
Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board
before delivery is taken, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE.....Cabin \$60. Steerage \$15.

YOKOHAMA & Do. \$75. Do. \$20.

NAGASAKI & Do. \$75. Do. \$20.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN
PASSAGES.

Cargo and Passengers for Nagasaki
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail
Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the
Company's OFFICES, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879. no15

Occidental & Oriental Steam
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIO will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama
on WEDNESDAY, December 3rd, 1879, at
3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to
Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central
and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 2nd December. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SENGER TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Office, addressed to the Collector of Cus-
toms, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, October 24, 1879.

MAIL.



STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE
GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA,
BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDI-
TERANEAN PORTS, SOUTH-
AMPTON, AND LONDON;
VIA BOMBAY.

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY's Steamship
GWLLO, Capt. J. C. BABOT, will leave
this on SATURDAY, the 8th November,
at Noon.

Tea and General Cargo for London will
be conveyed via Bombay without tranship-
ment, arriving one week later than by the
direct route. Silk and Valuables will be
transferred to the Calcutta steamer at
Galle.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. McIVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, October 27, 1879. no18

TO LET.

THE Lower Portion of the East Wing of
"B. X. TER HOUSE," Four Rooms
with Out-houses and Baths, \$20 per mon-
th. Apply on the PREMISES.

Hongkong, November 3, 1879. no10

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS STONE FLOORED GO-
DOWN, Situated upon MARINE LOT

10. Possession from 1st December next.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879.

TO LET.

TWO Commodious HOUSES Situated in
PEEL STREET, Nos. 13a and 13b,

with GAS and WATER laid on.

For further Particulars and Conditions,
apply to the Undersigned here.

YUNG MAW,
No. 33, Gage Street.

Hongkong, October 31, 1879. no11

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE in
GODDOWNS in PEDDAE'S WHARF
BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.

Apply to

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

TO LET.

ON MARINE Lot No. 65, FIRST-CLASS
GRANITE GODDOWNS.

Apply to

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

MITSU BISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA KOBE.

THE S. S. NIIGATA MARU, Captain
WALKER, due here on or about the
10th Instant, will be despatched as above
on SATURDAY, the 15th November.

Cargo received on board until —, and
Parcels at the Office up to — of day
of sailing.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2
Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board
before delivery is taken, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To KOBE.....Cabin \$60. Steerage \$15.

YOKOHAMA & Do. \$75. Do. \$20.

NAGASAKI & Do. \$75. Do. \$20.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN CABIN
PASSAGES.

Cargo and Passengers for Nagasaki
will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail
Steamer at Kobe.

For further Particulars, apply at the
Company's OFFICES, No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

Hongkong, November 1, 1879. no15

INSURANCE.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of
His Majesty King George the First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £120,000
Annual Income £250,000

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai,
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 15, 1868.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,
are distributed annually to Contributors
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1873.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise, in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMOUR & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against